1987 we have given Rs. 1.31 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh for honey-making process.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recommendations of the National Council of Power Utilities

*104. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what measures were suggested by the Chairman, APSEB in the Seminar organised by the National Council of Power Utilities in January, 1988; and

(b) what is Government's reaction to each one of them and what is the implementation stage of those suggestions which have been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) In the seminar organised by the National Council of Power Utilities in January, 1988, Chairman, APSEB, made various suggestions which include an increasing role for Central power generating units, a uniform tariff throughout the country, increased autonomy for State Electricity Boards, separate organisations for power generation/transmission and for distribution, and supply of energy required by the agricultural sector from Central generating stations at a uniform rate.

(b) The State Electricity Boards are autonomous oragnisations set up under the Electricty (Supply) Act, 1948. The Act charges them, *inter alia*, with the duties of generation and supply of electricity in the most efficient and economical manner. The Boards are also empowered, under the said Act and subject to its provisions, to prescribe the terms and conditions of supply of power and to frame tariffs.

The share of the Central sector in the generation of power has increased from about 11 per cent in 1979-80 to about 22 per cent in 1987-88. Power from Central sector stations is supplied in bulk to the State Electricity Boards whose prerogative it is, as autonomous bodies, to distribute it within their jurisdictions. The matter regarding separate cadres for the generation and distribution of power has already been brought to the notice of the State authorities earlier.

Kadamparai Power Project

*105. SHRI K. GOPALAN:

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the salient features of Kadamparai Power Project;

(b) how many units are presently working and how much power they generate;

(c) what were the reasons for the delay in commissioning the project in time; and

(d) what is the total cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (d) The Kadamparai hydro-electric power project is a State sector project located in Tamil Nadu. It has a capacity of 4x100 MW and the estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 172 crores. At present two units of 100 MW each are working in the generation mode. Another unit of 100 MW has been rotated on 30-3-1988. During 1987-88, about 250 lakh units were generated by the project. The commissioning of the project has been delayed mainly

because of geological problems encountered during the execution of the project and the constraint of resources.

Power crisis in Andhra Pradesh

*107. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the 'Deccan Chronicle' dated the 10th April, 1988, wherein it has been stated that there is a power crisis in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There is a power shortage in Andhra Pradesh which, during 1987-88, was about 12 per cent. The power shortage is mainly due to a shortfall in hydel generation due to low reservoir levels in the State. To meet the power shortage, Andhra Pradesh has, *inter alia* imposed power cuts, peak load restrictions and load shedding on industries and supply of power to agricultural consumers has been regulated. The Central Government has allocated to Andhra Pradesh, 25 per cent of the unallocated share of power at its disposal from Central sector projects in the Southern region. In addition, assistance from neighbouring systems of Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu is being provided to Andhra Pradesh to the maximum extent possible.

Capacity of Koyali Refinery

*108. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refining capacity of Koyali refinery is being increased; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b) The capacity of Koyali Refinery is being increased from 7.3 MMTPA to 9.5 MMTPA by debottlenecking the existing crude units at an estimated cost of about Rs. 27 crores and this is expected to be completed by July, 1988.

PFY production by M/s. Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.

*110. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the date of commissioning of Polyester Filament Yarn plant of M/s. Petrofils Cooperative Limited with initial licenced capacity;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Company expanded its capacity to 7000 tonnes per annum;

(c) whether the Company took Government's permission to expand its capacity; if so, when; and

(d) the actual production of Polyester Filament Yarn by the Company during the last three years, yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Petrofils Cooperative Limited (PCL) commenced production of Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) on 3-12-1977 against the initial licensed capacity of 3500 tonnes per annum.

(b) Yes, Sir.